ing statements from the label, were false and misleading: "2. When grain is fed—for example, to dairy cows—mix one 3½-lb. package of Blake's Mineral Compound with Only 15 Lbs. of Finely Ground Salt. Use this mixture to season the grain. Allow from one to two level tablespoons per head for cattle, or two level teaspoons per head for sheep. In addition to treating the grain ration when one is fed, be certain also to have the mixture described in paragraph one (above) available in troughs." The name of the article, the directions, and the representations on the label represented and suggested that the article furnished essential minerals required by sheep and cattle. However, ammonium chloride and sodium sulfate, two of the declared active ingredients, are not required by sheep and cattle; tobacco powder is not a mineral; and, when used as directed, the article furnished inconsequential nutritional amounts of potassium chlorate and calcium carbonate.

DISPOSITION: On September 28, 1951, pursuant to stipulation between the United States attorney and counsel for the claimant, the Hy-Life Mineral Co., an order was entered in the District Court for the District of Utah, removing the case for trial to the District of Colorado. On November 28, 1951, the United States attorney for the District of Colorado filed a petition to remand the case to the District of Utah. This petition was granted by order of March 12, 1952. On April 11, 1952, no claim or other pleading having been filed in the District of Utah, default was noted and the court ordered the product condemned and destroyed.

3739. Misbranding of Guysol. U. S. v. 7 Bottles * * *. (F. D. C. No. 32482. Sample No. 39797–L.)

LIBEL FILED: February 5, 1952, Southern District of California.

ALLEGED SHIPMENT: On or about November 7, 1951, by the Peerless Serum Co., from Kansas City, Mo.

PRODUCT: 7 bottles of *Guysol* at Riverside, Calif.

LABEL, IN PART: (Bottle) "Peerless 1 gallon Guysol Each ounce Contains Creosote, Guaiacol Liquid, Oil Eucalyptus, Cresylic Acid, Gum Camphor, Emulsifying Base."

NATURE OF CHARGE: Misbranding, Section 502 (a), certain statements in the accompanying labeling of the article, namely, in a leaflet entitled "Peerless Serum Company Seasons Fall and Winter" and in a booklet entitled "Peerless June 15, 1950 Price List," were false and misleading. The statements represented and suggested that the article was effective in the treatment of infections and disorders of the respiratory tract of animals, including poultry, and in the treatment of forage poisoning in horses and cattle, whereas the article was not effective in the treatment of such conditions.

DISPOSITION: February 29, 1952. Default decree of condemnation and destruction.

3740. Misbranding of Pocco Powder and Baby Chick Starter. U. S. v. 20 Packages, etc. (F. D. C. No. 32545. Sample Nos. 35291–L, 35293–L.)

LIBEL FILED: February 27, 1952, District of Minnesota.

ALLEGED SHIPMENT: Between the approximate dates of February 28, 1950, and September 21, 1951, by the C. U. McClellan Laboratories Corp., from Los Angeles, Calif.

PRODUCT: 20 1-pound packages and 6 5¼-pound packages of *Pocco Powder*, and 4 cases, each containing 24 100-tablet bottles, 7 cases, each containing 12 500-tablet bottles, and 1 case, containing 12 1,000-tablet bottles, of *Baby Chick Starter* at Worthington, Minn., together with a number of booklets entitled "1951 Price List."

LABEL, IN PART: (Package) "McClellan's Pocco Powder * * * Contains the following ingredients—Iron Sulphate, Sulphur, Gentian, Cream of Tartar, Salt Peter, Quassia, Potassium Iodide, Calcium Sulphide, Charcoal"; (Bottle) "McClellan's Baby Chick Starter Tabs * * * Contains Potassium Permanganate, Potassium Dichromate, Ferrous Sulfate, Montmorillonite * * * 15-grain tablets."

NATURE OF CHARGE: Misbranding, Section 502 (a), certain statements on the labels of the articles and in the accompanying booklets were false and misleading. The statements represented and suggested that the *Pocco Powder* was an alterative for poultry and that the *Baby Chick Starter* would act as an astringent and mild antiseptic for the mucous membrane of the intestinal tract in noncontagious diarrhea. These statements were contrary to fact.

DISPOSITION: April 10, 1952. Default decree of destruction.

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PRODUCTS

[1] (3736) Injunction issued.

FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY

FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION

NOTICES OF JUDGMENT UNDER THE FEDERAL FOOD, DRUG, AND COSMETIC ACT

[Given pursuant to section 705 of the Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act]

3741–3760

DRUGS AND DEVICES

The cases reported herewith were instituted in the United States district courts by the United States attorneys, acting upon reports submitted by the Federal Security Agency, and include, where indicated, the results of investigations by the Agency, prior to the institution of the proceedings. Published by direction of the Federal Security Administrator.

CHARLES W. CRAWFORD, *Commissioner of Food and Drugs.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., *November 12, 1952.*

CONTENTS*

*For presence of a habit-forming narcotic without warning statement, see Nos. 3743–3746; omission of, or unsatisfactory, ingredients statements, No. 3746; failure to bear a label containing an accurate statement of the quantity of the contents, Nos. 3743, 3745, 3746; failure to bear a label containing the name and place of business of the manufacturer, packer, or distributor, Nos. 3744, 3745; labeling information not likely to be read and understood by the ordinary individual under customary conditions of purchase and use, No. 3757.